

SPORTS

New meets ahead for Soviet and Indian athletes

Two years ago the first protocol was signed in Moscow on sports cooperation between the USSR Sports Committee and the Department of Sport of the Government of India. Its term of operation expires this year. On June 2 a delegation of the Soviet Sports Committee led by its Chairman Yuriy Gerasimov will fly out to India. Recently he told our correspondent:

Our goal is to sign a new protocol for 1985-88, which would help considerably intensify cooperation in sport. All proposals by our Indian partners were scrutinized and all extra requests were considered.

The two years will see contests and training sessions in many sports, like field hockey, wrestling, football, basketball, badminton and chess — all very popular sports in India.

At the same time the protocol provides for competitions in some sports which are fairly backward in the country, but the Department of Sport of the Government of India is working hard to bring them up to date and hopes for support from Soviet specialists. These sports include boxing, athletics, gymnastics and rhythmic exercises, water polo and weightlifting. Also there will be a wider exchange of coaches, scientists and methodologists. The USSR Sports Committee will give full assistance in enrolling Indian specialists at six-month course for representatives of developing nations at the Moscow Institute of Physical Culture.



The first moments after a victorious finish... Nelly Yefremova and Irina Solomykova snatched the national kayak title at the championship held on the Krylatskoye Olympic Rowing Canal. They won the 500 kayak pair. Yefremova, a Moscow college student, also went up to pick up the kayak single and the kayak four titles.

Photo by Mikhail Dyshlyuk

MINI-OLYMPICS

The World's first ever mini-Olympics has ended in the Republic of San Marino with a colourful holiday, folk dances and songs. Taking part in it were nearly 300 athletes from seven smallest European nations — Iceland, Luxembourg, Malta, Liechtenstein, Andorra, San Marino and Monaco, as well as Cyprus.

Four days saw competitions in seven sports — swimming, athletics, shooting, basketball, judo, cycling and weightlifting. Watching them were thousands of viewers, who specially came for the occasion to the world's most ancient republic in the centre of the Apennine Peninsula on Titano Mt. Various TV networks from different nations provided a live coverage of the event, which was held in keen competition, the spirit of fair Olympic rivalry and a friendly sports atmosphere.

Iceland dominated the games. The "Icelandic Culivest" as they were called by "Corriere della Sera" paper, picked up 32 medals, 21 of them gold.

The participants will meet in two years' time in Cyprus or Monaco. In his address to them IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch justly stressed that such events promote world détente, the cause of peace and cooperation among peoples. It may well be, he told the "Corriere della Sera", that athletes from small states in other parts of the globe might follow this good example.

CAPTAIN BRINGS VICTORY

The USSR has won the first world Polish draughts cup in Holland.

Before the last round the hosts were a point ahead of the USSR, but it was the game of the leaders which decided the cup winner. Soviet captain, triple world champion Canivarg, emerged victorious while Balyakin and Korenevsky drew. Altogether the world champion won nine games out of ten.

On September 2 in Moscow

A new world chess title match between Soviet Grandmasters Anatoly Karpov and Garry Kasparov will begin in Moscow on September 2. FIDE president Florencio Campomanes said on May 29 in Madrid.

After studying a request from Moscow and other bidders for staging the match — Marseilles and London — I decided to give preference to the capital of the Soviet Union, he stressed. The match will have no more

than 24 games, and the winner will have to be the first to score over half the possible points — 12.5 or 13, or more games. At 12-12 Karpov takes the title.

Preparing for his forthcoming match with Karpov Kasparov is now playing in Hamburg a long match of six games vs. Robert Hubner of West Germany.

THE 2,000th GOAL OF THE LEADERS

The central match of the last round was the game in Kiev between local Dynamo and Spartak, which for the first time this season attracted 100,000 viewers. The hosts won 2-0. Both goals were scored by candidates to the national team Belanov, and his second one was the 2,000th in the entire history of the Kiev club. Now they have the most victories in the championship — eight

and notted the most 22 goals. They are leaders. Spartak offered their first defeat and is in fourth place.

Now there is an interval in the championship until June 1 for on June 5 the USSR will meet in Copenhagen Denmark's leaders of the sixth European group, in a world cup election game.



It is easy to understand the interest shown by boys in this exhibition. The pavilion at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements in Moscow. Its main theme is athletes in the struggle for peace. Soviet sports organizations are members of over 80 international sports associations and have established contacts with 80 countries and items at the show reflect these links.

Photo by Gennady Gajdar

FOOTBALL TRAGEDY... MORE THAN 40 DIED

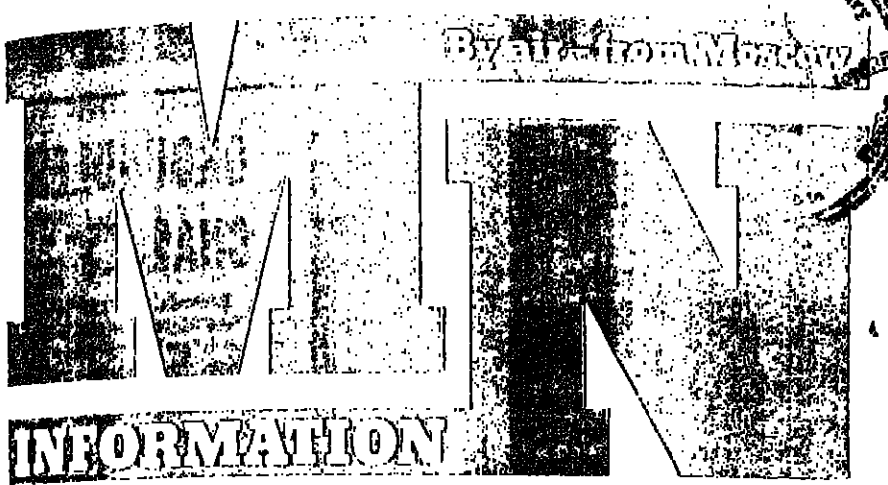
Meeting English Liverpool in the final of the European Champions Cup in Brussels, Italian Juventus won 1-0, with the French player Michel Platini, now with this club, utilizing a penalty kick in the 67th minute.

That was the 30th final of the most honorary European football club competition, but instead of a fête it was struck by tragedy. Ramping English football fans factually broke into pieces the stadium that hosted the game. As a result more than 40 people died while more than 350 others were taken to hospital. This delayed the game for one and a half hours, seeking refuge from the English hooligans.

Juventus fans stomped on the pitch, and for a long time Italian police failed to restore order.

When the game finally resumed, interest in it was utterly lost. History will record this match as yet another football tragedy caused by English fans rather than a great sports event.

Brazilian Pelé once called football the most beautiful game in the world. But of late he have been turning it into a terrible spectacle. The Brazil game will leave many enthusiastic football fans disheartened and this feeling will stay for a long time.



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Gustáv Husák ends visit

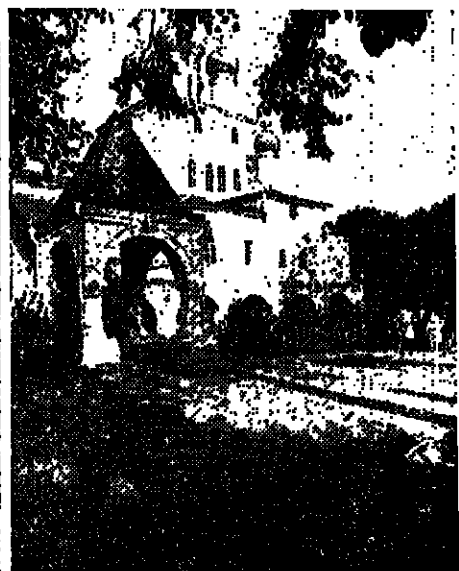
We want Soviet-American relations to get back to the normal road of détente and mutually advantageous cooperation. It is high time for the USA to back with concrete action the statements on its readiness to also move in this direction.

Mikhail Gorbachev expressed this desire at a dinner in honour of the Central Committee General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Gustáv Husák, who has just ended an official friendly visit to the USSR.

The two leaders signed a programme for long-term economic, scientific and technological cooperation up to the year 2000.



The 12th Moscow World Festival of Youth and Students is only two months away. Preparations for it are far advanced: programmes of activities and recreation have already been drawn up. The participants will pass in a colourful procession along Moscow thoroughfares and friendly meetings and concerts will be held in public gardens and parks.



The picture on the right shows Peter the Great's mansion erected in 1702. It was brought from the northern city of Arkhangelsk to Moscow's Kolomenskoye history and architecture preserve, which has a vast collection of Russian wooden, stone and stone architecture. During the Festival the park-preserve will be the venue for an international folk holiday.

Round the Soviet Union

● THE UST-ILYIM HYDRO-POWER STATION IN EASTERN SIBERIA PRODUCED THE TEN BILLIONTH KILOWATT-HOUR OF ELECTRIC ENERGY AT THE BEGINNING OF THIS YEAR. The energy of the Angara is transmitted to the enterprises of a vast region — from Kuzbas to the Transbaikalian Area.

● LENINORAD SCIENTISTS HAVE SUPPLIED FARMERS OF THE NON-BLACK-SOIL ZONE IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION WITH HIGHLY EFFICIENT BIOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS,

CONTAINING MICROORGANISMS. They will enable plants to be fed during the whole vegetation period with nitrogen absorbed from the air. An experimental plant of the All-Union Research Institute of Agricultural Microbiology has started mass production of the preparations.

● A REPUBLICAN CARDIOLOGICAL CLINIC HAS BEEN OPENED IN ASHKHABAD, CAPITAL OF TURKMENIA (A SOVIET REPUBLIC IN CENTRAL ASIA). This major research and treatment centre of the republic provides therapeutic medical care, cardiological surgery, cardiostimulation, electrorehabilitation. Research is carried out at its scientific laboratories.

CANADA—A SERIOUS PARTNER

The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation V. Vorotnikov recently paid a friendly visit to Canada, where he met Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, Foreign Minister Joseph Clark, other Federal Government ministers, Alberta Premier Peter Lougheed and ministers of his cabinet, members of parliament and the country's business community. They discussed the world situation and Soviet-Canadian relations. V. Vorotnikov also visited several factories and farms, talked to their managers, workers and farmers.

We see a serious partner in Canada, V. Vorotnikov said in Calgary (Alberta). Our meetings have once more confirmed the importance and the need to maintain and promote Soviet-Canadian political dialogue and broaden bilateral relations in various areas, including relations between Canadian provinces and Soviet republics. Doubtless, Soviet-Canadian cooperation can and should be an important factor in improving the world situation.

FACTS AND EVENTS

● The Executive Council of the Soviet Red Cross and the Soviet Peace Fund have decided to give humanitarian aid to the victims of the recent cyclone in Bangladesh. Tents, blankets and cloths will be delivered to them in chartered Aeroflot planes.

● The EEC countries have refused to institute economic sanctions against Nicaragua. According to news agency reports this was made known to the Vice-President of Nicaragua Sergio Ramirez during his visit to Brussels by the President of the Commission of the European Communities, J. Delors. An agreement on EEC economic aid to Nicaragua amounting to 5.2 million dollars was reached.

● Over the past ten years alone, the South African authorities have been increasing the country's military budget by 33 per cent annually. At present, South Africa spends four thousand million rands for military purposes. This is nearly one thousand times more than 25 years ago. The growth in arms expenditure has automatically increased the overall state indebtedness to forty thousand million rands. Of the total external debts constitute 3,600 million rands.

● It has been announced in Honduras that new military manoeuvres with American participation are to be held in the country. Honduran military representatives indicated that the exercises, code-named Castaneda, will begin on June 7 and continue for nearly four months. The troops will train in "counter-insurgency" operations jointly with US army units.

Lucrecia Kasilag wins Avicenna Prize

The prize instituted by the Novosti Press Agency after the medieval Oriental scientist and scholar Avicenna is annually awarded to one Soviet citizen and an Asian or African representative for their contribution to strengthening peace and friendship among the peoples of Asia, Africa and the Soviet Union.

For the first time, it was won this year, by a Philippine public figure and composer Lucrecia R. Kasilag.

In this I find not only a personal recognition, but an affirmation of the great importance and excellent value of art in our lives, Lucrecia R. Kasilag said at the award ceremony.

SIX MEDALS FOR BILOZERCHEV

Overall world gymnastics champion, Moscow college student Dmitry Bilozarchev, 18,



Dmitry Bilozarchev.

won six top awards at the just ended European championships in Oslo, Norway.

After taking his second overall continental title on the final day of the tournament, he reigned supreme in five events: floor exercises (with 19.35 points), the pommel horse (19.65), the rings (19.45) and the parallel bars (19.80). He also shared the horizontal bar with Hungarian Zoltan Borkai—19.50 each. With 19.10 points he came second in the vault to Silvio Kroll of the GDR who had 19.40.

Overall silver medalist Valentin Mogilyev, also of the USSR, placed second in the rings with 19.30 points, while third overall, Vladimir Gogoladze, another Soviet athlete, came third in the parallel bars with 19.40 points.

Altogether the USSR polled six gold, three silver and two bronze medals. The GDR took one gold and two silvers while Hungary made 15 one in each case.



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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

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LEBANESE AND SYRIAN PRESIDENTS
AGREE OVER A SETTLEMENT IN LEBANON

Beirut, Bilateral talks have been held by the Syrian President Hafez al-Assad and the Lebanese President Amin Gemayel in Damascus. The two leaders examined the security problems in the country and the cessation of the clashes between the Amal militia and the Palestinians in West Beirut.

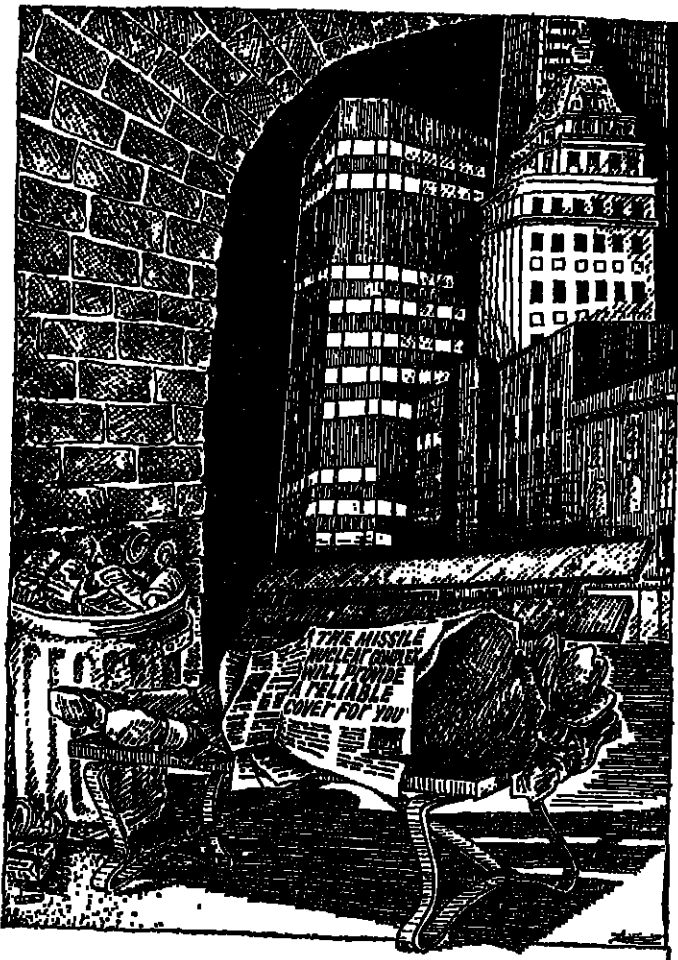
In view of this they discussed immediate Syrian participation in providing security in Lebanon. Addressing a press conference, President A. Gemayel said that the Syrian units stationed in the east and north of Lebanon will, together with the Lebanese army, be able to set up special detachments responsible for the fulfillment of the security plan. Beirut newspapers say there are to be joint forces which will collect weapons from units of different factions and in the Palestinian camps. They will also maintain law and order throughout the country.

Egypt and Israel
review their relations

Cairo. For the third time this year, Egypt has held talks with Israel to discuss the entire range of relations between the two countries. A US delegation has also attended the talks. As on the two previous occasions the talks have produced no results.

At the same time the present round was different. In some ways, as the third party at the talks — Washington — has re-

vealed its pro-Israel stance with much greater clarity. Having departed from its role of a "passive observer", the American delegation recommended that the problem of Tabs ought to be solved by means of a territorial compromise. Observers note that in this way the United States has actually supported Israel's claims on part of Sinai which Egypt regards as its own territory.



Drawing by Konstantin Rybalko

FRANCOIS MITTERRAND CRITICAL
OF THE AMERICAN SDI PROGRAMME

Paris. The French President Francois Mitterrand has again levelled criticism at the American plans to deploy strike weapons in outer space, a programme into whose implementation the Washington intends to involve the West European allies.

The French President has said that the so-called "strategic de-

fence initiative" is a military offensive strategy and that the American proposals to the West European countries have been preposterous. He said that the American project remains unclear and pointed out that the USA is seeking French participation in the American plans to militarize outer space.

GROUNDLESS
CHARGES

Brussels. At the International Press Centre in the Belgian city of Brussels, the subject of court hearings on the life of Pope John Paul II. The three lawyers, former Belgian justice minister, Pierre Verheyen, president of the International Association of Democracy (IADL), J. Chome and G. Thier of Brussels, pointed out serious infringements during the investigation preparations for the trial, which the accused is the Italian citizen Sergei Agnelli.

The three lawyers then analysed many of the comments made by the Tullio Agnelli and others. They are full of falsehood. The press conference was distributed by an international commission set up by IADL to study the "case". The report relates Agnelli's "testimony" and alleges the arbitrary taken by the Italian authorities against the Bulgarian doctor.

UNEMPLOYMENT
IN EEC:
PROBLEM
NUMBER ONE

Brussels. A one-day meeting of the EEC Committee of Employment has been held. Headquarters of the EEC Committee, Commission, executive agency of the Common Market.

The ministers of labour of the Community countries who met in Brussels, the leaders of the Western trade unions and members stated that unemployment still remains a "Number One Problem in the Community".

According to the statistics published in the Belgian press, there were 126 million people out of work in the Common Market countries by the end of April. The worst situation is in Ireland, Belgium, Holland and Italy.

Unjust
decision

Stockholm. The decision of the Swedish government to turn down the demand for the rehabilitation of a group of Polish citizens persecuted for political motives during the Second World War.

Under pressure from the Swedish parliament, the government adopted an emergency law to bring up the so-called "Polish platoon". In fact, the platoon were concentration camp guards. The people persecuted by them were those whom the Polish government put on the list of "loyal elements" and "loyal Communists" and those who were "not" in the "platoon".

All in all, three thousand people were sent to the Swedish camps. The Swedish government's decision is unjust.

Israel has stopped in mass terror and repression in the occupied Arab lands. Attempting to make the Palestinians renounce the drive for their legitimate national rights, the Israeli military occupation forces resort to large-scale raids on Palestinian refugee camps, arrests and searches. They engage in the so-called collective punishment, destroy the homes of patriots and confiscate land.

Residents of the Zala Bell-Ur village (the West Bank of the Jordan) have their dwellings destroyed by Israeli troops.

Photo: Reuters-TASS

FACTS
AND EVENTS

A group of American military advisers is training special troops in Costa Rica to suppress so-called subversive and terrorist activities. The Uruguayan weekly "Clarín" reports that the punitive troops are being trained on an estate in Costa Rica which once belonged to the Nicaraguan dictator Somoza. It lies thirty kilometres away from the Nicaraguan border.

A resolution in support of the forthcoming World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow has been adopted by the Massachusetts (USA) legislative assembly.

Schools are in a disastrous condition, there is chronic deficit of the simplest equipment and textbooks, and gross inefficiency of qualified teaching staff. This gloomy picture of British Government schools is drawn in a report presented by the Inspector of the Education and Science Department after visiting 26,000 educational establishments in Britain. The report stresses that the decline in the national education system will become irreversible if urgent measures are not taken.

More than 3,000 killed, tens of thousands wounded, flooded cities and villages — such are the tragic consequences of the heaviest cyclone in the past 15 years, which swept over the territory of Bangladesh.

Stroessner shelters
Oswiecim murderer

Buenos Aires. The Nazi war criminal Josef Mengele, who is responsible for the death of tens of thousands of people at the Oswiecim concentration camp, has recently been in the residence of the Paraguayan dictator Stroessner in the Paraguayan capital Asunción, said one of the leaders of the Paraguayan political opposition, leader of the Authentic Liberal Radical Party Domingo Laino. Despite Stroessner's assurances that Mengele had left the country, there is abundant evidence that this is not true, Laino notes. A short while ago he was seen at the Tyron Hotel twenty kilometres from the town of Encarnación. The hotel owner is a former Nazi who has come from Switzerland.



Demonstrators in Asunción have demanded deportation of Mengele and other former Nazis still taking refuge in Paraguay. In the photo: the French journalist and lawyer Boris Clément among the demonstrators. Photo AP-TASS

Son Sann's
trip to
West Germany

Bonn. West German foreign minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher received one of the leaders of the Khmer reaction—Son Sann. This counter-revolutionary group, led by the latter, together with the still surviving Pol Pot bandits, make terrorist raids against the people and legitimate Government of Kampuchea. According to DPA news agency, the conference "exchanged views" on the situation in Kampuchea. Yet, according to observers, the real aim of Son Sann's trip to the shores of the Rhine River was to attempt to get more active support from Bonn for the activities to undermine the revolutionary gains of the Kampuchean people. Son Sann, the agency stresses, has long been in contact with the Government of West Germany.

Science
and technologyTHERMOMETER WITH
TELESCOPIC SIGHT

At any power station there are dozens of units the temperature of which must be monitored so as to keep them in working order. But it is not easy to fix a "thermometer" on the winding of high-voltage transformers or on the parts of generator casings. Now, however, a controller, leaving the desk to his assistant, gazes through the eyepiece of a compact pyrometer at a turbine casing and immediately sees the figures of liquid crystals — surface temperature. Moving the device like a telescope, he will know the distribution of heat and will find out the places of dangerous superheating. A storage block built in the device records the measurement. The device, developed in the GDR, operates from zero to 200 degrees, the precision of the instrument is the tenth fractions of a degree.

ALONG
THE SAME PIPELINE

An experimental pipeline, on which engineers are examining the possibility of pumping oil and gas, has been laid in Norway along a coastal strip near Bergen. A plant for dividing fractions has been mounted at the final stretch. If this idea justifies itself and is implemented at oil fields in the open sea, this will appreciably save pipes and labour used in laying the lines. The first tests were successful: the speed of this "cocktail" is higher than that of oil.

OF INTEREST

Considerate
policeman
scares off thieves

Two robbers in West Germany broke into the store rooms of the Grundig firm, from where they stole a number of video recorders and television sets. After packing the stolen goods in a van (the happy thieves speeded along an autobahn), they suddenly their van broke down by a police post.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

TIME OF CHOICE

A day hardly passes without American newspapers quoting statements made by representatives of the Pentagon about new progress made in the adaptation of the scientific and technological achievements to the cause of mass destruction of people, writes PRAVDA's correspondent G. Vasilyev from Washington. In various places, high-ranking representatives of the administration are making statements that they do not feel themselves bound by the existing agreements limiting weapons because they are "unsuitable" for them.

All this makes particularly prominent the gap which exists between the "peace-keeping" rhetoric coming from the US administration and its stubborn opposition to the achievement of mutually acceptable agreements on limiting armaments in keeping with the principle of equality and equal security for all sides.

However, sober-minded Americans are aware that even a most skillful cowboy cannot tattle two horses for too long, especially if these horses go different ways. One has to choose either to take the road of the arms race and build-ups in the military threat, or the road of strengthening universal security and more lasting peace for all. Today, the future of the Soviet-American relations and the entire course of development throughout the world are at stake.

GENERATOR OF WORLD TENSIONS

Analysing the world situation over the last post-war decades, Professor V. Serbryannikov writes in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA that the USA, which is now the most dangerous link in the world system of capitalism, has been the "generator" of militarism and aggression ever since the end of World War II. It used its military power for political purposes in 215 cases, i.e., with an average interval of 1.5 months between 1946 and 1975, and in 33 cases it held demonstrations with nuclear weapons.

American imperialism is now, too, in the forefront of the military threat to mankind. US policy is acquiring an ever more bellicose nature and has become a single negative factor in international relations. The aggressive desires of the ruling elite in the USA are seen in the attempts to undermine military strategic parity, boost the arms race, primarily in nuclear arms, the dangerous plans to militarize outer space, etc., the author points out.

SHADOW OF INTERVENTION OVER
NICARAGUA

The doubly white of military preparations is threateningly moving close to the Nicaraguan borders, carrying the alarming smell of gun powder and fumes, writes A. Kavashnikov in IZVESTIA. Its epicentre is in Honduras. No sooner had the simultaneously staged war games Big Pine-3 and Universal Trek-85, involving over 11,000 American servicemen, ended than the Big Shot games began, involving national guardsmen from Illinois and field and tank artillery.

Already rehearsed are air and sea invasions, sword-like tank attacks, anti-rebel operations in the rear of seized territory and field hospitals set up.

These facts quite clearly show the way the White House would like the situation in Central America to develop, concludes the author of the article.

OIL IN THE MAZE OF MARKET ECONOMY

The perceptible control exercised by American monopolies and banks over transportation, processing and sales of oil in the capitalist world supports the role of the US dollar there as the chief and nearly sole currency in oil transactions, writes Boris Rakhov in the EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA newspaper. Practically every capitalist nation — that imports buys dollars with its national currency to pay for it.

The continuous dollar loans sought by the US Government caused by an upsurge of military hysteria have produced a rapidly growing demand for the dollar. This demand is met in large measure by taking out money from other countries by artificially inflating the rate of the dollar, the author points out.

According to Western figures, between July 1980 and early 1985 the rate of dollar with respect to the "basket" of ten other leading capitalist currencies rose by 73 per cent, and there was a similar increase in other nations' oil imports costs, while for the USA the oil imports became 18 per cent cheaper.

VIEWPOINT

June 6: three years after

Three years after the start of the Israeli aggression Lebanon looks destroyed, exhausted, disunited and yet standing its ground.

Not a single bomb was dropped on Israel, but it looks as if altogether different nation now — a doubt-ridden society. As it was pointed out by a commentator of the American CBS TV network, many Israelis believe that the invasion of Lebanon has turned out to be a disaster for Tel Aviv.

And yet it was not solely an Israeli war — it was in a large measure prompted by Washington's lavish assistance, which spiralled after the "strategic cooperation" agreement was signed in December 1981. Israel then ordered additional tanks, missiles, guns and ammunition worth three billion dollars, the purpose of which became clear half a year later.

Did Washington know what was brewing for a long time American leaders, including former US Secretary of State Alexander Haig, claimed that the USA did not even suspect Tel Aviv's intentions. Recently this version was given the lie, and the light on it was shed by none other than Samuel Lewis, for eight years the American ambassador to Lebanon. Late last May, a few days before leaving his post, he brought the hitherto unknown facts into the open. According to the ambassador,

already on December 4, 1981, Ariel Sharon, then Israeli Minister of Defence, unveiled to Philip Habib, US presidential emissary, plans for a large-scale invasion of Lebanon right up to Beirut. The aggression, which started on June 6 the following year, coincided with these plans in nearly all its essentials. The talk of Washington's "ignorance" and "culpability" turned out to be a big lie. It is clear now that its complicity in the barbarity from the very onset was even more profound than earlier thought. Now Washington's all-round diplomatic support for Tel Aviv and the two countries' attempt to join on Lebanon a subjugating "peace agreement" — backed up by American aircraft carriers and marine landing in Beirut — appeared in a different light: the war in Lebanon was also an American war.

The aggressor's goals had a strategic nature. First, to destroy the PLO and thus deal a serious blow to the Palestinian and the entire Arab liberation movement standing in the way of the expansionist designs of the USA and Israel. The destruction of the PLO would also have weakened its influence on the Gaza Strip and, consequently, made it easier for the government of the Likud bloc to digest these territories. This was meant to be a "solution" to the Palestine problem.

The second goal was to subjugate Lebanon. It was expected that aggression and occupation of part of the country would facilitate the coming into power of an openly pro-Israeli and puppet leadership, which could be forced to sign a separate "peace treaty" with Israel — a treaty that would have ensured Tel Aviv military-political and economic control of Southern Lebanon and "benefits" for the USA or even a permanent military presence. Such was the plan for "ensuring the sovereignty and territorial integrity" of Lebanon.

The aggressor had overwhelming military and economic advantages, yet the fortitude of the Palestinian and the Lebanese peoples took the upper hand. Even though the PLO retreated, it remained intact, and its status as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people is still recognized worldwide. Lebanese patriots also did something that was deemed impossible: they made the Israeli army finally pull out, depriving it of its halo of "invincibility".

The receding wave of occupation laid bare the gaping wounds. Scores of thousands of the Lebanese and Palestinians — 90 per cent of them civilians — were killed or injured by the invaders. Much damage was done

to six cities and 30 villages, and 14 Palestinian refugee camps were razed to the ground. A reconstruction of Beirut alone would take decades and the total damage to industry is estimated at 20 billion dollars.

Yet this is not the end of the list. Even though Tel Aviv failed to trigger a full-scale civil war in Lebanon, the evacuation of its troops — a planned one — produced whirlpools of fresh intercommunal violence. It is not yet clear what may happen to the extreme south of the land where Israeli puppets have set up a "buffer zone". Rising unemployment and lots of problems there. Even in the absence of occupation it would be hard for the Lebanese to put their house in order.

According to the Israeli defence ministry the hostilities in Lebanon claimed the lives of 660 and injured nearly 4,500 men and officers. Israeli press reports indicate that 4,000 servicemen deserted and many of them got prison sentences. Over 20 per cent of the invaders in Lebanon became mentally ill. 21 servicemen committed suicide. Any of these figures is unprecedented in the history of the nation.

The catastrophic plummeting of Israeli prestige in the world and new phenomena of crises in its ailing economy are no less dismal effects of operation "Galilee". Lebanon is a lesson to the aggressor, a constant reminder that the real aim of the American-Israeli alliance is not the search for peace but the subjugation of the Arabs. But it is also a reminder of the fact that the law and international support and solidarity will always be on the side of peoples fighting for the ideals of freedom, independence and justice.

Nikolai ZABORIN



HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

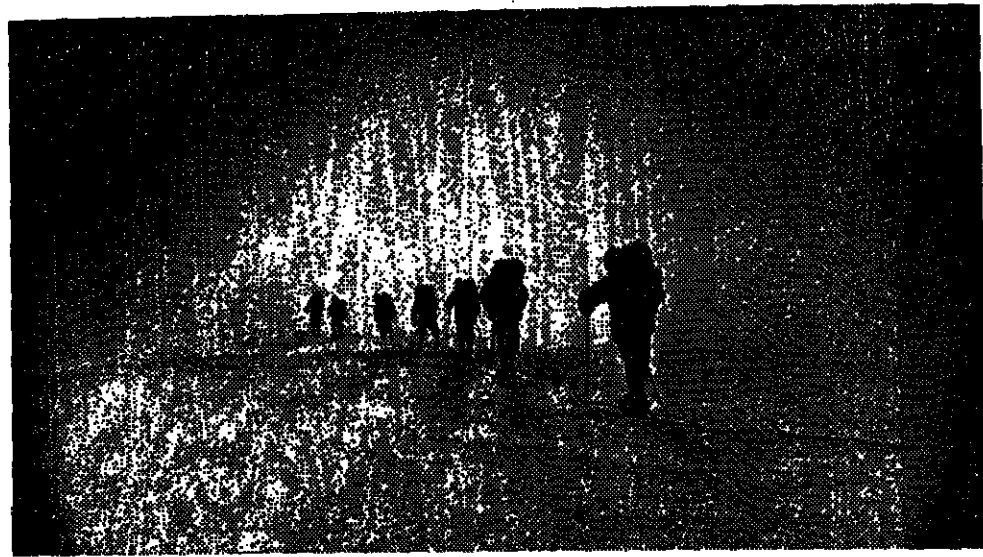
● A MOTOR VEHICLE WITH THE SERIAL NUMBER OF 9,000,000 HAS COME OFF THE MAIN CONVEYER OF THE VOLGA MOTOR WORKS IN TOULIATI. At the beginning of the year the workers of the plant turned out 2,000 cars above plan.

● THE PROSPECTS OF USING LASER TECHNOLOGY HAVE BEEN DISCUSSED BY THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE ALL-UNION CONFERENCE — THE USE OF LASERS IN MEDICINE, HELD IN YEREVAN, CAPITAL OF ARMENIA (A TRANSCAUCASIAN REPUBLIC). For large-scale introduction of lasers in medicine, it is envisaged to set up a wide network of specialized all-Union, republican and regional centres, where, apart from research, medical workers will be taught the progressive methods of using lasers.

● METRO BUILDERS IN BAKU, CAPITAL OF AZERBAIJAN (A TRANSCAUCASIAN REPUBLIC), HAVE COMPLETED THE DIGGING OF A TRACK SIDE TUNNEL WHICH LINKS FOUR POINTS OF THE SECOND SECTION OF THE METRO NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION. Finishing touches are being put on the new stations. The second section, to go into operation this year, will make it possible to more than triple the length of the lines, which now stands at nearly 19 kilometres.

● THE ONE-MAN EXHIBITION OF NIKOLAI KURILOV, THE FIRST YUKAGHIR (ONE OF THE SMALL NORTHERN ETHNIC GROUPS) MEMBER OF THE USSR ARTISTS UNION, HAS OPENED IN CHERKYSKY SETTLEMENT, THE ARCTIC REGION. In his drawings the original artist glorifies the northern people, their difficult everyday work. The exhibition is being displayed for the first time in the native land of the gifted artist, the main theme of whose creative work is tundra and its people.

● "FRICTION, TEAR AND WEAR AND LUBRICANTS" — THIS WAS THE THEME OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE recently held in Tashkent — the capital of Uzbekistan (a Soviet republic in Central Asia). Along with Soviet researchers it was attended by prominent scientists from Great Britain, Hungary, the GDR, the USA, France, the FRG, Czechoslovakia and other countries. On the programme of the conference were more than 400 reports on topical issues of tribology — science of friction. A number of the submitted papers dealt with the findings of a joint research by Soviet and foreign scientists into the problems of wear and tear resistance of machines and mechanical gears.



The skiers on their way to the North Pole.



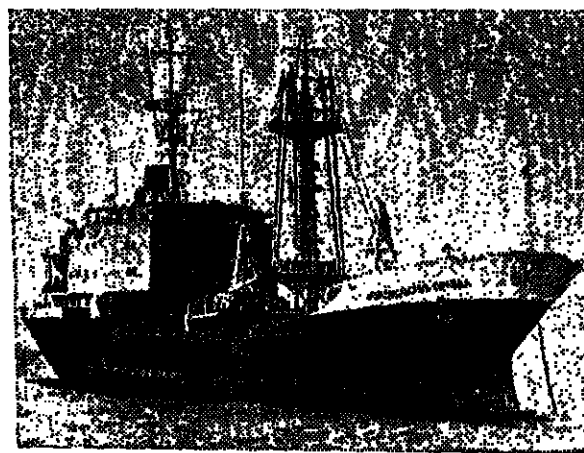
In spring 1979, seven members of a skiing expedition set off from Henrietta Island for the north and later reached the North Pole. This was the first successful attempt to reach the Pole on skis.

The expedition was sponsored by the youth newspaper, "Komsomolskaya Pravda". It has a circulation of 13 million 700 thousand copies, which testifies to its unflagging popularity among the young people in this country. A few days ago the paper celebrated its sixtieth birthday. An indicator of interest in the "Komsomolka", as it is amicably called by subscribers, is the large number of letters addressed to its editorial office. Last year, its editors received 285 thousand of them.

At various times, "Komsomolskaya Pravda" concentrated on issues like the postwar reconstruction of the economy, the reclamation of fallow

lands in the east, the building of new towns in Siberia and the construction of the Baikal-Amur Railway — projects in which the young were the most active and direct participants. During World War II, the newspaper had 38 on-the-spot editorial offices operating at munitions factories, in the mines, and on collective farms. Today, such posts have been attached to many places which have been proclaimed youth projects. The paper has hundreds non-staff correspondents like schoolchildren, college students and workers.

Younger subscribers to the newspaper are interested in the arts, athletics, family life, economy and politics, etc. It has a number of permanent columns like "The Young Family Club", "Dialogue", and "Club for the Curious". Almost each issue has a story about the problems and experiences of youth movements in other countries. "Komsomolskaya Pravda" has twenty staff correspondents abroad.



A dry cargo carrier named "Komsomolskaya Pravda". ● The popularity of "Komsomolka's" correspondent Vasily Peskov as a journalist can only vie with his ability as the host of the television series, "Wildlife".



Photos by Sergei ABAZA

'Vohulaid' proves efficient

Ferry boats are not the main type of means of transport between the mainland and the islands in the north of the Baltic Republic of Estonia. In summer, this causes no problems, but when temperatures drop below zero in winter ferry boats cannot break the ice covering the sea, and a number of technical reasons prevent the use of ice-breakers here.

Designers in Leningrad have helped solve the problem of round-the-year continuous communications with mainland Estonia. They designed a special automobile and passenger ferry boat with a shallow draught which was later built at the big dockyards. The first in its series of such ferries is called "Vohulaid". It can operate in any complex ice situation off the Estonian shores. Its diesel electric power plant makes it possible to travel at a speed of up to 12.5 knots.

Automobiles are placed on deck in three rows, while passengers travel in a comfortable cabin with a bar.

During its first voyage last winter it proved to be a very efficient boat, indeed, and its design enables it to cope with its work well.

FAST HAMMER

Soviet specialists have designed this country's most powerful high-speed hydraulic hammer of the Sibir-3M type. It weighs 160 tonnes.

The machine, made jointly by specialists at the Tyazhmasgidropross and designers at the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, will be shipped to the Moscow experimental factory of high-melting and hard alloys.

A new characteristic of the installation is that it has no additional hammer or anvil. Its two huge metal blocks moving towards each other at high speed, with one of them, their collision releases a large amount of energy sufficient to give the workpiece the required shape in fractions of a second. This short time is enough to heat the metal workpiece to one thousand degrees and even higher so that the needed plasticity would be retained.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit

Moscow Literary Museum

The ancient building pictured here is the Moscow State Literary Museum — a centre for the study of classical and Soviet literature.

Founded fifty years ago, the museum had its original collections coming from personal archives of Iosif Dostoyevsky, Anna Chakhov and Alexander Blok. There were also items from the exhibition, "Twenty Years of Vladimir Mayakovsky's Poetry", which was prepared by the poet himself.

At present the collection contains more than half a million works of literature, art, objects and items of everyday life from different epochs.

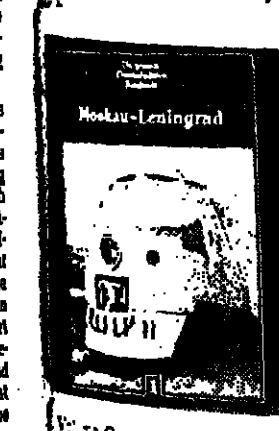
The museum has in its stocks more than forty thousand rare books. It has, for instance, publications made by the 19th-century and first Russian printer Ivan Fedotov.

Among the items are autographs of major writers, their notebooks and diaries, correspondence, personal objects, portraits and photographs.



Guide to Soviet Railways published in Switzerland

The first book has appeared in the "Soviet Railways" series, "Soviet Railways" printed by the Deser-Verlag in Switzerland. It is a guide to the railway lines of the Soviet Union, showing the history of the railways and the present-day situation. It also includes information on the geography and tourism along the railway.



"Moscow-Leningrad" — the first book in the "Soviet Railways" series, published by Deser-Verlag in Switzerland.

WOULD-BE STUDENTS IN THE CLASS

Even prior to graduation, nearly a thousand Leningrad tenth-formers became something very much like college students, as they passed preliminary exams in maths and literature at the Institute of Aviation Instrument Making. Now those getting good and excellent marks in the school exams, will face only a trial in physics in August.

The aim of the experiment is to get to know prospective students and find out just how seriously they have selected their future occupation. Talks with schoolchildren have convinced college teachers that they have a good idea of the engineering trade and are quite addicted to it.

Preliminary exams for tenth-formers will also be on in the ship-building, mining, electrical engineering and other technical higher schools in Leningrad.

Medical helio-centres

Two helio-centres for the treatment of adults and children have been set up in Alma-Ata, capital of Kazakhstan (a republic in the south of the USSR). Underlying them are systems of mirrors focussing sunlight.

These centres are used most willingly by children's doctors who have been provided with a reflector consisting of 200 small mirrors. It concentrates rays into a light spot that moves along the body of a little patient to ensure a medicinal warming up unsuitable by other methods as to its depth.

According to physicians such a "remedy" from sunrays helps cure faster bronchitis, asthma, bronchitis and some other diseases. Treatment of various ailments by means of pulses of concentrated sunlight is so far practised only in the Soviet Union.

Arctic airliner

Chukotka, an area beyond the Polar Circle, is at present the testing site for a new AN-74 gas turbine aircraft designed to operate at high altitude.

This new vehicle of the AN family is more economical and reliable. It is provided with unique navigation equipment particularly important in the extreme North.

Industrial enterprises have been issued more than 500 diplomas allowing them to produce goods with festival symbols. From plants and factories trading establishments are expecting 900 different types and models of such goods worth nearly 85 million rubles. These include clothing, knitted goods, headgear, sports shoes, perfume and cosmetics, fabrics, towels, sets of plates, dishes and many souvenirs. Some are priced rather highly, while others are cheap.

Katyusha will, naturally, become the main souvenir. One of the chemical industry institutes in Moscow, which has an experimental shop, undertook the

production of 800,000 glass dolls made of plastic. They will also be available in imitation of wood, old bronze and ferrous metal. There will be bigger and smaller dolls, with their price ranging from one to four rubles.

Souvenirs for the youth forum

Katyusha is a doll which will become the mascot of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students.

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Wonder mill

This country's first unique vacuum unit running on hard fuel has been assembled at a building material plant in Novosibirsk. It was designed by Siberian scientists.

The mill, as it is called at the plant, reduces coal to fragments and feeds it to a brick baking kiln. Feeding alone, which was previously manual, saves the labour of a whole team of workers. In addition, this unit ensures a uniform and practically complete fuel combustion.

During non-discussion hours the lecture halls and classrooms in Patrice Lumumba Friendship University will become concert halls.

Preparing to take part in the cultural programme of the Centre are many popular Soviet performers, artists, film makers and amateur artistic companies in the University itself.

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VIEWPOINT

World youth for solidarity, mutual understanding

Anti-Imperialist Solidarity Centre will function in Moscow as part of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students to be held this summer.

Alla PUKHTEYEVA, staff member of the Festival Soviet Propaganda Committee, describes the future Centre.

STRUCTURE

As part of the political programme of the Festival, the Anti-Imperialist Solidarity Centre will be an important agency, second only to the Centre for Peace and Disarmament. Judging by the statements made at the latest meeting of the International Preparatory Committee, and particularly speeches of representatives from developing countries, both Centres will supplement each other.

The Anti-Imperialist Solidarity Centre will begin its work at the Patrice Lumumba Friendship University on the second day after the inauguration of the Festival. At the Centre people from different continents would be able to have detailed discussions of the aims and tasks in anti-imperialist solidarity efforts of the '80s, its forms and experiences.

The main objectives will be examined at the five discussion groups of the forum arranged according to regions: Asia, Africa, Latin America, one for the Middle East, plus the one that will deal with the general problems of solidarity.

A number of issues will be tackled at four Round Tables. To be discussed are the place and role of youth organizations in the public life of newly-independent countries and the ways of overcoming international contradictions there.

As part of the programme of the Centre, meetings will be held with well-known fighters against neocolonialism, fascism, apartheid, and foreign imperialist interventions and invasions.

SOLIDARITY FUND

This Fund gives specific material assistance to the victims of the imperialist policy. One source of the Fund is Festival Solidarity Bazaars.

At previous Festivals, each of these Bazaars had its own form and specific tasks. In 1968 the Sofia Bazaar, for example, sold glazed tiles of which a grandiose panel was made on the spot. All the proceeds from the Bazaar went to Vietnamese children who suffered in the American war of aggression. In 1973 the proceeds from the Berlin Bazaar went into the building of a children's hospital in Hanoi, and what was earned during the Bazaar at the Havana Festival in 1978 was spent on books, toys, clothes, and medicines for children in Nicaragua.

It is the Festival's delegates who are also to decide on what to spend the money to be earned from the Moscow Bazaar.

CULTURAL PROGRAMME

During non-discussion hours the lecture halls and classrooms in Patrice Lumumba Friendship University will become concert halls.

Preparing to take part in the cultural programme of the Centre are many popular Soviet performers, artists, film makers and amateur artistic companies in the University itself.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

RENOVATION OF POWER STATIONS

Today, the Soviet power engineering has thermal power stations (TPS) as the backbone for its operations, writes EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA.

Their share in the production of electricity stands at nearly 70 per cent of all the electricity in this country. At the same time, many of their power generating units need radical modernization. That is why, apart from building new TPSs on cheap coals from the Kanak-Achinsk and Khimiksk coal fields, the country's energy programme in the '80s provides, at the very first stage in its implementation, damming and modernization of obsolete and inefficient plants rated at 85 to 80 million kilowatts at various power stations. When these measures to extend the service life of power stations have been put into effect, considerable increases are expected in the provision of reliable electricity supplies to the economy and the population and a thrifful consumption of electricity, stresses the newspaper.

This year, the amount of electricity to be produced

is to reach 1,540,000 million kilowatt-hours compared with 1,294,000 million in 1980.

WHY MIGRATION GROWS?

This country is witnessing more international, inter-republican population migration due to the development of new, primarily eastern regions, a new distribution of productive forces, creation of powerful territorial and production complexes, the rallying of efforts of republics for solving all-Union economic problems, the growing division of labour among them and specialization of their economies, development of transport, etc., writes the KOMMUNIST magazine. At the same time an important factor of growing migration is the internationalization of Soviet democracy, ruling out any national discrimination against members of society and ensuring their full equality throughout the country's territory. All this favours a mass, regulated movement of people and their families to rapidly developing areas in various republics.

Typically, over the nine years between nationwide censuses of 1970 and 1979 the number of people in Siberia and the Far East grew by 11 per cent, specifically by 84 per cent in the Tyumen Region, 38 per cent in the Magadan and Kamchatka regions, and by 28 per cent in the Yakut ASSR, given less than a 6 per cent

general population growth in the Russian Federation. Interestingly, the number of residents in ten autonomous districts in the Federation's north and east went up 38 per cent.

LASER CENTRE SET UP

Today, lasers are used to cut, drill, and weld super-hard alloys, tailor clothes, lay out metal parts, probe the moon, and help in most sophisticated surgical operations.

What other jobs have been assigned to quantum generators of light? The newspaper PRAVDA writes that there are plans to design laser systems which, in complex with conventional metal-working equipment, including robotized machining centres, will help speed up the solution of the important task — to create a fully readjustable automated process. In order to do this, the USSR Academy of Sciences has set up a research centre for technological lasers. Apart from research divisions, the centre has a design bureau and an experimental factory. The centre will not only design machines, but also manufacture experimental non-signments of lasers so as to hand them over for production in industry. Besides, it will coordinate the country's development and research in the area of laser technology to be used in the economy.

PROFILES

VIKTOR MEREZHKO

By his popularity Viktor Merezko is now at par with some film directors, which is not very typical of scriptwriters not spoiled by public attention. Wherein lies the secret of his popularity, taking into consideration that only seven years ago Merezko nearly lost cinema for good?

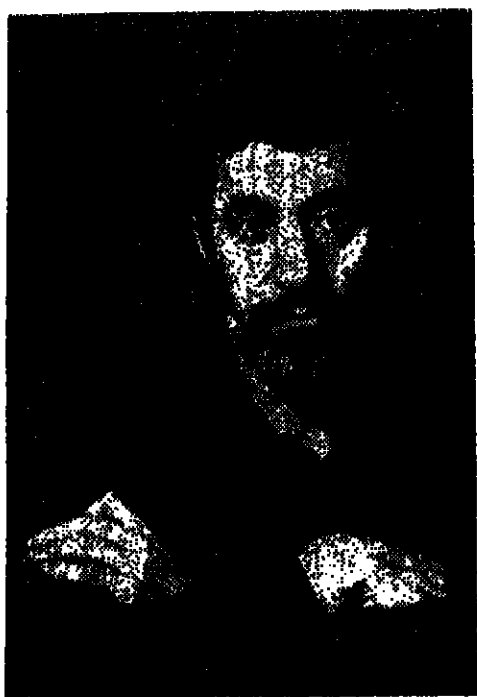
Not satisfied with how the integrity of the world created by him was being destroyed he left for the theatre, realizing at the same time that any director has the right to create his own world, sometimes ignoring the idea of the scriptwriter and using only his plot.

His comeback to the cinema was rather soon because he was a scriptwriter by inclination and this form of creative work expressed most fully his essence as an author.

The favourite genre of Merezko the scriptwriter is tragicomedy. He has also written a real tragedy "Non-Typical Story" (produced by Grigory Chukhrai) about a mother who was so afraid to lose her son in the war that she confined him for 20 years in the cellar of her own house. However, up to this day "Non-Typical Story" has remained a "non-typical" script on the list of his works.

The action of most tragicomedies produced after the script of Merezko takes place in villages, or with village residents who migrate to cities. Among them are "Who Cares?", "Nikolova is Waiting for You" and "One Times One". Even in the film of Nikita Mikhalkov, "Relatives", where he seems to deal with city and "municipal" problems, the main character is an ordinary village woman, who came to a city to find out the life her daughter and granddaughter were leading. In Merezko's scripts devoted to the countryside, the characters, far from being idealized, exist in reality. Most of his characters are people who lost their roots and owing to the narrowness of their world outlook, failed or did not want to regain these roots. Sometimes they are funny, pitiful and even tragic and unhappy, though sometimes they do not realize this unpleasant. As an artist he is, naturally, worried about the deterioration of folk characters, migration from villages to towns, depriving rural way of life of its romantic side.

In the recent film, "Flying in Dreams and in



Life", directed by Roman Balayan, Viktor Merezko passes over to more general problems inherent in man — the problem of choosing his place in life, unsuccessful personality and the reasons for his failure. His next script "Applause, Applause..." is wholly devoted to the life of an actress (played by popular film star Lyudmila Gurchenko), the life of an artist, an individual who overcame her own incompetence and failure. Therefore, now it is rather difficult to outline the theme of Merezko in cinema.

So, what is the secret of his success? Perhaps, the ability to grasp the painful problems of our time, which interest each of us in one way or another.

Vera ZHELTOVA

TEN-YEAR-OLD AUTHOR

Nika Turbina, a ten-year-old schoolgirl of Yalta (the Crimea), has received as a birthday present the advance copy of a book with her own poems brought out by the Molodaya Gvardiya Publishers in Moscow.

Nika has been writing verses since the age of four. They are published not only by local but also central Soviet papers, some of them have been translated

into Italian and German.

It was well-known Soviet poet Yevgeny Yevushenko who helped the young author prepare the anthology for publication. As he wrote in the forward, the poems included in the book are a kind of pages of a poetic diary by a little girl who, when asleep, closes not simply her eyes but "closes the day with eye lashes" and can "hear

the rain with fingers": a girl who is already worried by very complicated problems: "But who am I? Wherein should I seek myself?"

The girl's popularity has not negatively affected her nature. She studies well, loves to play and laugh. She has many friends among her classmates.

Like other children Nika likes to read fairy tales. But on her table one also can see "Divina Commedia" by Dante and "Ballets" by Montaigne.

HARMONY IN NATURE

Works by Moscow artist Kirill Mordovin are displayed at the premises of the Russian Federation Artists' Union.

Mordovin's paintings are profoundly philosophical: many of them are filled with wise serenity, others bear the imprint of sad meditations.

His portraits, landscapes, and still lifes are full of refined lyricism. They make one meditate on nature, life, the essence of existence and on the eternity of what is good. A close look at his works gives an understanding of how the artist conceived his ideas, which tally with the harmony in nature.

Mordovin's favourite genres are portraits and landscapes. Many of his earlier paintings are urban landscapes.

Old streets in Moscow are the memories of my childhood and adolescence, he says. The city theme is a tribute to my youth. With the passing of the years I tend to be excited by nature more than anything else. Perhaps, with age, we more often think about the surrounding world.

As for portraits I always paint people whom I know and like. Kirill Mordovin was born to an artistic family. He had his first exhibition in 1942 at the

age of seven. During the war, the family was evacuated to Sverdlovsk, where he attended painting classes at the local Palace of Young Pioneers.

His debut as an adult painter took place in 1957 at a Moscow youth exhibition, after which the 23-year-old artist was admitted to the painting section of the Moscow artists' organization. In

1960 he became a member of the USSR Artists' Union. Since then, Kirill's works have annually been shown at all exhibitions of Moscow artists and several republic and all-Union displays. His paintings have been acquired by the Tretyakov Gallery and a number of other Soviet museums.

Svetlana DROZDOVA



"My Courtyard" by Kirill Mordovin

INTERNATIONAL BALLET CONTEST

The 5th International Ballet Contest scheduled for June 12-26 in Moscow will surpass all previous ones as to the number of participants — presently there are 120 entrants but the exact number will be known prior to the competition. The number of participating countries is also unprecedented — 26. Taking part for the first time in the contest will be dancers of China, Turkey and Colombia. The contest is held once in four years, beginning 1969.

The dancers will contest for 18 awards. There are changes in the age limits. Beginning this

year dancers above 17 and below 25 will be accepted.

The Moscow contest is a view of the new generation of the world ballet, said Yuri Bolshoi, who, as in 1971 years, will head the 17th competition will make it possible to see the development of classical dance today. In other words, it will be a norm of achievement in classical dance where everyone determines his capabilities in a school for both winners and losers.

Cellists prepare for world contest

The all-Union elimination hearing for the World Contest of Cellists named after the outstanding Spanish cellist and composer Pablo Casals has ended in Uzhgorod (Transcarpathia). The Soviet entrants were students of Moscow Tchaikovsky Conservatoire Suren Bagratuni and Nalaya Khoma, the Conservatoire's assistant-probationer Levon Muradyan and a soloist with the Moskontsert organization Tatyana Zavaritskaya. All the four are winners of different music competitions.

The contest will take place this September in Budapest as part of the 2nd World Cellist Contest.

Its programme is very diverse, said a jury member of the World Contest, Hermann, Delussy and other composers. The entry final stage are to play Sonata for Cello Solo by Zoltan Kodaly and concertos with the orchestra specified by the contest.

Soviet-Indian cultural contacts

Publishers in the Soviet republic of Latvia have come out with an anthology of ancient Indian literature. The book was prepared for publication by Professor Viktor Iybulis of Latvia's University, well known in the Soviet Union for his Indian studies together with his former students—translators Gunja Berzins and Vilnis Ljudens—and artist Mera Rikmane.

Another book by Iybulis, "Romanticism and India", will also be published soon.

Tashkent publishers have issued a novel by Prem Chand, "The Battleground" in Uzbek. Much of the credit for its immediate popularity with many readers goes to translator Amir Faisulayev. After staying in India as a trainee, Faisulayev

translated several dramas and a novel by Chandra as verses by different poets, which formed the book, "India's Poets".

Some of Faisulayev's poems were also by Chand's works. But the books of verses has made India, its impressive and inimitable cultural and its people.

An exhibition of works and books published in India in the city of Ulyanovsk, Volga, the hometown of Vladimir Lenin, the leader of the Socialist Revolution.

It features 129 books in Hindi, Bengali, Tamil and languages spoken in the

WHAT'S ON!

June 4-7

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.) 4 — Shchedrin, "The Sea Gull" (ballet); 5 — Concert by graduates from the Moscow Ballet School; 6 — Adam, "Giselle" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Puskhinskaya St.) 4 — Concert by the opera soloist Kuznetsova; 5 — Mozart, "Die Entführung aus dem Serail" (opera); 6 — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (at the premises of the Mirror Theatre of the Hermitage Garden, 3 Karet'ny Lane) 4 — Fellman, "An Old Comedy"; 5 — Strauss, "Long Live the Waltz".

FILMS

Carmen (Spain). An interpretation of Prosper Mérimée's short story, the film is produced by noted Spanish director, Carlos Saura. Saura's music to the "Carmen" opera is used. Cinema "Vyshechna" (5/9 St.)

dovo — Chomayevskiy Metro Leningradskiy. An Overhead Film Studio, USSR.

About translation of fiction. (47/24 Tsvetnyy Kuchey Metro Krasnaya).

EXHIBITIONS

Glinka Museum at Culture (4 Puskhinskaya St.) 4 — Exhibition of photographs, autographs and postcards of the composer Glinka. World War II. (Museum of the 1917 Revolution, 10 Puskhinskaya St.) 4 — Exhibition of photographs, autographs and postcards of the 1917 Revolution.

Operetta Theatre (at the premises of the Mirror Theatre of the Hermitage Garden, 3 Karet'ny Lane) 4 — Fellman, "An Old Comedy"; 5 — Strauss, "Long Live the Waltz".

SPORTS

Cycling Track at Krylatskaya (Molodyozhnaya St. 225). 4 — 1st all-Russia junior sports games. 10 a.m. (both days).

Water Polo at the Lenin Central Stadium. 5 — Moscow championship. 5 p.m., 6 p.m., and 7 p.m.

BUSINESS

Traditional commodity in the USSR exports programme

A considerable part of Soviet traditional exports — oil and its products — go to the CMEA countries which do not have reserves of hydrocarbons. Between 1976 and 1980 Soviet supplies of oil and its products to that region amounted to 430 million tonnes, and in 1981-83 — 263 million tonnes. According to experts, early in the 80s the Soviet Union met by almost 80 per cent the import requirements of CMEA countries in oil and its products. The biggest importers are the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia. The cost of oil exports to each of these countries exceeds 2,000 million rubles.

Among the partners of the Soviet Soyuzneftexport associa-

tion are state and private companies of many Western countries. Mixed petroleum societies are functioning in Belgium, Britain, Denmark, Italy, Finland and Switzerland. The biggest Western importers of Soviet oil and its products are the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy (the cost of exports is over 2,000 million rubles to each of these countries), Finland and France (about 2,000 million rubles).

For demand has been stimulating the growth in Soviet oil exports. In 1985 the USSR exported 64.4 million tonnes of oil and its products, in 1975 — more than 120 million tonnes. In 1980 exports reached 160 million tonnes. However, assessing the situation

shaping up on the world fuel market, experts of the All-Union Market Study Research Institute in Moscow believe that in the 80s there are more favourable prospects for the expansion of natural gas and coal deliveries than the possibilities of increasing oil exports. This opinion is, probably, shared in Soviet business circles as well. As Nikolai Ostrov, the USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, said not long ago, the efforts of Soviet foreign trade organizations will be directed at keeping exports at the existing level. Then he stressed that the Soviet Union intended to increase the share of oil refining products in the total exports of goods in this group.

Contacts and contracts

© V/O Sojuzvneshtorgimport and the Italian firm Cogoli have signed a contract for the construction of two major tanneries on turn-key basis from 1985 to 1987 in Ryazan and the Minsk Region.

© A protocol on the Soviet-Angolan cooperation in power engineering has been signed in Luanda. Under the protocol, a hydroelectric power project, Capenda, is to be built on the Cuanza River while the province of Malange will be electrified. Blueprints for the development of the country's power engineering are to be drawn up by Soviet specialists and Angolan national engineering personnel trained.

© The Soviet-Swedish inter-governmental commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation has held its 13th session in Moscow. Its members decided on further measures to expand the links between organizations and firms of the two countries in the agroindustrial complex as well as the timber, wood-working, wood-pulp and paper, and other industries. A protocol was signed to that effect.

CONCERT HALLS

Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex (Metro Prospekt Mira). 4-7 — "With You and for You", a variety performance inaugurating the 60th anniversary of the "Komsomolskaya Pravda" newspaper and the forthcoming World Festival of Youth and Students. Taking part are: Alexander Pauls, singers Valery Leontyev and Jaak Joala, the Finnish pop group and the Merit Trio.

Concert Hall at the Central Theatre House (140 Leninsky Prospekt). 7 — The Radar pop group from Estonia.

WEATHER

June 4-7

In Moscow, city and region, cloudy weather with clear spells, short rains locally. NW and W wind, 6-10 mps. On June 4 night temperatures of 3-8°C and 12-17°C during the day. Later the temperature will gradually rise, reaching 9-14°C at night and 16-23°C during the day.

Blits Sports Complex (33 Bolshoy Prospekt). 4-7 — All-Union championship of the trade union sports clubs. On June 4, at 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.; on 5 and 7, at 5 p.m.; on 6, at 2 p.m.

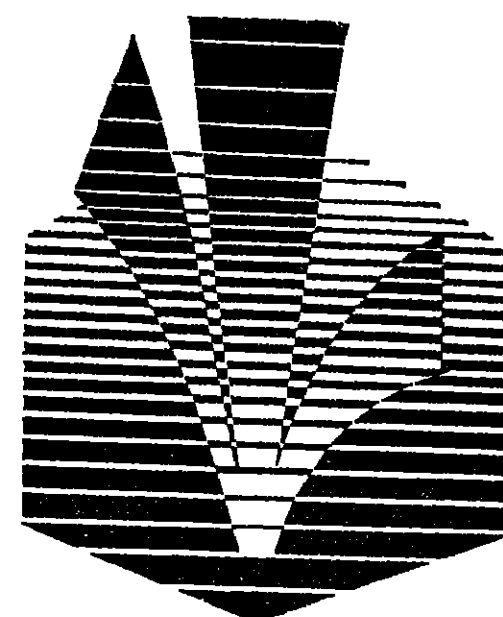
The Burevestnik, Spartak, Trud, Urozhai and other sports clubs are taking part. Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 5, 7 — Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

TRANSPORT HOURS Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trams 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Taxis 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter to begin, plus 20 kopeks per kilometre. Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 225-90-00. Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

State Bank of the USSR

Foreign exchange quotations, as of June 1, 1985

Currency	Quotations in rubles	Foreign marks	Quotations in rubles
Australian dollar	100 56.95	FRG mark	100 27.97
British pound sterling	100 106.35	French franc	100 9.18
Canadian dollar	100 52.57	Deutsche mark	100 27.97
		Italian lire	10,000 4.38
		Japanese yen	1,000 2.41
		Spanish peseta	1,000 2.92
		US dollar	100 16.63

All-Union Foreign Trade Association
TECHSNABEXPORT

At an exhibition to be mounted in Moscow by the International Production Association INTERATOMINSTRUMENT from October 15 to 18, 1985, TECHSNABEXPORT will present:

- cosmometric instruments,
- radiometric and electronic-physical instruments, installations,
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- radiological instruments,
- medical instruments and installations,
- simulators of isotopic production.

Daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Address: 1a, Sokolnichesky Val St. exhibition hall of V/O Exponent.
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USSR MOSCOW

Aeroflot, Japan Air Lines shorten distances

A joint Soviet-Japanese document on further cooperation between the USSR and Japan in air communications for the next three years has been signed in Moscow.

We are happy with the Trans-Siberian line, says Mandulrasan, one of the Japan Air Lines (JAL) officials. It was opened in spring 1985. At first, JAL maintained flights jointly with Aeroflot by using chartered TU-154 air-liners. Since 1970 each party has been flying its own planes. In April 1970, JAL introduced Boeing-747 jumbos on its Trans-Siberian route.

FROM INDIA TO THE USSR AND VICE VERSA

The history of tourist links between the Soviet Union and India is comparatively short, and yet the relations which seven Indian firms, including Mercury Travel, Holiday Makers, and Travel Bureau maintain with this country are rather good, says Vyacheslav Shakhov, assistant director of the Air and Airports Department of the Intourist organization.

The route most popular among Indian tourists includes Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Tashkent and Sochi. Many prefer short stop-over tours for India, dual tourists, such as businessmen, travel to other countries via the USSR.

Every year, nearly ten groups come (on-fide through the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society, apart from the traditional visits to museums and theatres and sightseeing tours, they also

The Trans-Siberian is now not merely an air route between the Soviet Union and Japan; since the early 70s, it has linked Tokyo with West European capitals eight times a week. Aeroflot's Il-62s fly to Tokyo, and once a week its TU-154s communicate from Khabarovsk to Nipalga.

Apart from the three existing Boeing-447 weekly flights with landing at Moscow airport, the document signed in Moscow grants JAL four flights a week beginning 1986, and as from 1987 — five flights every week without landing in the Soviet Union.

have a programme specially worked out for them. It includes meetings with members of the Soviet public and visits to industries, colleges, universities and summer camps for the Soviet children. Indian tourists are particularly interested in two arts festivals—Moscow May Stars and the White Nights in Leningrad.

Tourism from the Soviet Union to India is developing successfully. Over the past three years it has grown threefold.

Soviet tourists mostly go to New Delhi, Bombay, Bangalore, Agra and Varanasi (Benares). Particularly popular are visits to the resort town of Goa on the shore of the Arabian Sea and to Mahabalipuram on the Indian Coast.

Development of contacts between Intourist and the Indian firms is actively promoted by the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society and the Friends of the Soviet Union in India.

Vladimir KRYAZHOV

Handwritten text: 1985.10.15